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# **Article Alert Service**

**Issue 26, December 2005**



**Public Affairs Section**  
**Embassy of the United States of America**

## INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND COUNTER TERRORISM

992. Kouzes, Richard T. DETECTING ILLICIT NUCLEAR MATERIALS (American Scientist, Vol. 93, no. 5, September-October 2005, pp. 422-427)

According to the author -- who works on disarmament, nonproliferation and homeland security at the Department of Energy Pacific Northwest National Laboratory -- installing radiological monitoring equipment in the United States and overseas is helping thwart nuclear terrorism. Since the fall of the Soviet Union, fear has grown that the wrong people might acquire dangerous nuclear materials. The possibility became more frightening after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. U.S. and European authorities have worked to keep terrorists from acquiring materials they could use to build a nuclear weapon or a dirty bomb -- one that disperses radioactive debris over a wide area. A major part of the effort involves outfitting U.S. and overseas shipping ports and other border crossings with equipment that can detect nuclear materials' telltale radiation. The author outlines the many-layered program the U.S. is now undertaking and describes some technical challenges.

993. Miskel, James F. GRAND STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH OTHER STATES IN THE NEW, NEW WORLD ORDER (Naval War College Review, Vol. 58, no. 1, Winter 2005, pp. 63-75)

Miskel, with the Naval War College, analyzes the allocation of American security-related assistance to other states. He concludes that it would be most effective to base this allocation upon the other country's potential contribution to specific efforts in the war on terrorism. Currently, state-to-state assistance programs are allocated on the basis of assumptions about the role a particular nation plays in the global war on terrorism. Countries are categorized as either pivotal, buffer or failing states and aid is allocated accordingly. This approach is inconsistent with the security threat that the U.S. faces in the early twenty-first century. This article is currently available on the Internet at:

<http://www.nwc.navy.mil/press/Review/2005/Winter/art3-w05.htm>

## ECONOMICS & TRADE

994. Cukier, Kenneth. A MARKET FOR IDEAS: A SURVEY OF PATENTS AND TECHNOLOGY (Economist, Vol. 377, no. 8449, October 22, 2005, special insert)

Intellectual property protection can be good for the technology industry as well as for consumers if handled carefully, says Cukier. Finding the right balance between protection and sharing will test the technology industry, policy makers and the public in years to come, he adds. Offering an historical perspective, the author says that ideas and innovation have become the world's most important resource, replacing land, energy and raw materials. Ideas, he says, are to the information age what the physical environment was to the industrial one: the raw materials of economic progress. Generating intellectual property is also less capital-intensive because it relies mainly on people rather than bricks and machinery. Cukier says that sharing intellectual property can be more profitable than keeping it to oneself because sharing can ensure the ideas are taken all the way through to the market. Further, he says, China and India have both learned to challenge Western tech firms through innovation, not just cheap labor, although the United States and Japan still lead the world in terms of numbers of annual patents granted. Article available online at:

[http://www.economist.com/printedition/displaystory.cfm?story\\_id=5014990](http://www.economist.com/printedition/displaystory.cfm?story_id=5014990)

995. Hahn, Robert W.; Tetlock, Paul C. MAKING DEVELOPMENT WORK (Policy Review, No. 132, August-September, 2005, pp. 27-38)

The economies of developing countries can be substantially improved if aid is associated with recipient countries' policies that support performance, say the authors. Yet care should be given to avoid examples of inverse incentives to spending aid wisely -- when countries that perform well find they can lose out on future needed aid. Donors must to continue to try to determine how to best use aid by sharing more effectively information on the costs and benefits of individual aid-funded projects, especially before a project begins, the authors say. This is the concept of "information markets," allowing aid agencies, recipient governments and other informed parties to trade contracts that will yield aid payments based on expected measurable outcomes of projects. They use the example of a child vaccination project, in which benefits are paid according to

how many children the information market estimates will be actually vaccinated in a certain country. Information markets can also help aid providers with project financing, and thereby encourage competition, the authors say.

996. Barnes, Fred. MEET AMERICA'S TRADE CZAR (International Economy, Vol. 19, no. 3, Summer 2005, pp. 6-7, 37)

Although Rob Portman is the Bush administration's chief trade negotiator (vice Zoellick), there is another player on trade in Washington who is at least as important, says Barnes. Chairman Bill Thomas of the House Ways and Means Committee has become a self-made trade czar. Since World War II, Congress has essentially held firm to a free-trade consensus that is currently edging toward collapse, he notes, so a strong proponent like Thomas may be free trade's best hope. Thomas knows more about trade than anyone else in the federal government, writes Barnes, and he plays a huge and growing role in trade negotiations, such as writing the implementing language and side agreements. Thomas was a key figure in getting the Central America Free Trade Agreement through Congress, and he is currently focused on the Middle East Free Trade Area and Andean Free Trade Agreement, reports Barnes. Thomas's biggest test -- and a test he will win, according to Barnes -- will come if there is an economic downturn, which will increase the drive for protectionism from both parties in Congress.

## DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS & PROCESSES

997. Havel, Vaclav. THE EMPEROR HAS NO CLOTHES (Journal of Democracy, Vol. 16, no. 4, October 2005, pp. 5-8)

Havel draws parallels between the American Declaration of Independence, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, noting that all were written in simple language that made it possible for people to take them to heart. Especially in regimes where such documents are not taken seriously and whose function is similar to "flag-waving" at parades, Havel calls on democracies to know the true state of affairs in such governments

and to speak out at home among their own constituents and in the international field. Noting that we are living in a "single global civilization," Havel writes if countries base their international relations on the idea that their counterparts should have access to their constitutions and rights documents but turn a blind eye to human rights violations, for example, then "genuinely" democratic governments should base all their partnerships, especially in China, on truth and openness.

998. Alexander, Gerard. THERE ARE NO ALTERNATIVES TO THE "WESTERN" MODEL OF DEMOCRACY (Brown Journal of World Affairs, Vol. 12, no. 1, Summer/Fall 2005, pp. 155-163)

The author argues that there are no truly democratic alternatives to the "Western" model of democracy. Several core features of western democracies are the mechanisms that make officeholders accountable to citizens. There is a tradition of thinking that only elections are necessary to achieve accountability. However, elections labeled "democratic" have included ones dominated by a hegemonic ruling party such as the PRI in Mexico. Many governments that hold elections but do not practice other mechanisms for accomplishing accountability are often called "alternatives to Western democracy." However, these governments often end up being authoritarian. In order for elections to actually be free and fair, there must be basic rights such as the freedom of expression and the freedom to access alternative forms of information. These criteria make up the core features of Western democracies. They imply the necessary presence of free political parties, civil liberties, and an independent media. In order to deliver accountability, a large number of core features are indispensable and they are all currently found in "Western" democracies. The mechanisms that support democracies in the West are the same as the mechanisms that ensure governments will represent popular opinion in any country.

999. Canache, Damarys; Allison, Michael E. PERCEPTIONS OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN LATIN AMERICAN DEMOCRACIES (Latin American Politics & Society, Vol. 47, issue 3, Fall 2005, pp. 91-111)

Political corruption poses a serious threat to the stability of developing democracies by eroding the links between citizens and governments. Using data

on national levels of corruption (Transparency International 1997 CPI index) and individual opinion (1995-97 World Values Survey), this study finds that Latin Americans are quite aware of the seriousness of corruption in their countries. The ensuing question is whether citizens can connect their views about corruption to appraisals of their authorities and institutions and of democracy more generally. Collectively, the findings suggest that they can, and that the necessary ingredients for accountability are present in Latin America. The possible dark side of mass opinion on corruption is that pervasive misconduct may poison public sentiment toward democratic politics. On this score, the analysis found that this attitude affected only support for specific administrations and institutions.

1000. Neil, Martha. CASES AND CONTROVERSIES (ABA Journal, Vol. 91, no. 10, October 2005, pp. 38-42)

Neil, a lawyer and writer for the ABA Journal, discusses judges' role in hearing "cases and controversies." The title, "Cases and Controversies," is what the Constitution says that judges decide, but judges also decide rights, according to Ted Olson, former US Solicitor General. The public, Congress, and losing parties in judicial decisions argue that judges and their decisions have over-reached their intended powers. Neil discusses important, emotional cases that have reached the courts and a new commission designed to educate the American public about the appropriate structure of government.

1001. Peterson, Todd David. OH BEHAVE! CONGRESS'S RECENT EFFORTS TO PUNISH FEDERAL JUDGES FLOUT THE CONSTITUTION; IT SAYS SO IN THE GOOD BEHAVIOR CLAUSE (Legal Affairs, November/December 2005, pp. 16-18)

Peterson raises the question of how and under what circumstances federal judges may be removed. The Good Behavior Clause in the Constitution guarantees judges the right to keep their positions based on just that, "good behavior." The framers saw the Constitution as the mechanism to guarantee an independent judiciary, in which federal judges would be removable only by impeachment (requiring a Senate trial). In the wake of increasing friction between the judiciary and Congress, Peterson notes that it may be "too late in the game" to argue that

the behavior clause allows for other forms of removal (however, judges have been removed for bribery, tax evasion, and other crimes). While Congress has launched some "comical" efforts to reign in judges, such as a bill seeking to overturn judicial review, an effort to insert a Congressional Inspector General into the judiciary and to conduct investigations of judges has begun. Peterson finds this "problematic" and warns that judges should not have to start looking over their shoulders as they make decisions. Good behavior, he says, takes place when judges are allowed to act independently.

1002. BREAKING THROUGH: JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM (American Prospect, Vol. 16, no. 9, September 2005, pp. A1-A23)

This special report describes innovations in the treatment of delinquent children, and discusses advances in adolescent brain development and developmental psychology, as well as examples of successful programs in Missouri, Louisiana and California. Unlike adult offenders, teen delinquents who are helped by well-run programs can go on to live successful lives. The recidivism rate for the Missouri group homes for delinquent youth was only 8%. In the California program, young offenders are sent out to restore environmental areas and work on construction projects as part of the Youth Community Restoration Project; some eventually landed jobs in the community. The authors note that there still needs to be improvement in treating mentally ill juvenile offenders. The special report provides a good overview of the current status of treatment for delinquent youth.

1003. Thornburgh, Dick. BALANCING CIVIL LIBERTIES AND HOMELAND SECURITY: DOES THE USA PATRIOT ACT AVOID JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON'S "SUICIDE PACT"? (Albany Law Review, Vol. 68, no. 4, Fall 2005, pp. 801-813)

Thornburgh, former US Attorney General under Presidents Reagan and George H.W. Bush, describes the balance between the public's rights of assembly and free speech and government order. Thornburgh discusses Justice Jackson's interpretation of the Terminiello case in which a crowd was incited to violence. Jackson wrote "The choice is not between order and liberty. It is between liberty with order and anarchy without either." Thornburgh sees a connection between

the Terminiello case and the USA Patriot Act. He outlines the major programs covered by the act and argues for Justice Jackson's common-sense perspective when faced with the threat of terror.

1004. Howell, William G. UNILATERAL POWERS: A BRIEF OVERVIEW (Presidential Studies Quarterly, Vol. 35, no. 3, September 2005, pp. 417-439)

While much has been written about how presidents guide their policy agenda through Congress, Howell, a Harvard professor of government, argues that more needs to be learned about policies pursued by executive orders, proclamations, memoranda, and other unilateral directives. No study of presidential power is complete without an understanding of trade-offs associated with administrative and legislative strategies. Generally, there are more presidential directives when there is congressional gridlock, but presidents are careful to issue presidential orders that legislators and judges will not choose to challenge. This article describes the literature on unilateral powers and poses new questions about unilateral powers of the president.

1005. Ferrari, Joseph R., Bristow, Maya J. ARE WE HELPING THEM SERVE OTHERS? STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF CAMPUS ALTRUISM IN SUPPORT OF COMMUNITY SERVICE MOTIVES (Education, Vol.125, issue 3, Spring 2005, pp. 404-413)

The present study focused on undergraduate student perceptions of their campus atmosphere as it relates to community service motives and engaging in public service. Lower-division students compared to upper-division students, controlling for social desirability, perceived the campus atmosphere as more altruistic and reported stronger service motives based on a commitment to address public interest, social justice, and a display of self-sacrificing. Also, for lower students an altruistic campus atmosphere significantly predicted a commitment to public interests, a sense of civic duty to the community, and a feeling of compassion toward helping others. Results imply that school communities need to promote, communicate, and display a helpful environment as a way to facilitate student engagement in community volunteerism at least among first-year and sophomore students.



1006. Scott, James K. ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT WEB SITES (State and Local Government Review, Vol. 37, no. 2, 2005, pp. 151-165)

The author, associate professor at the University of Missouri / Columbia, notes that municipal governments have a reputation for quickly adopting new technologies to serve their constituents, and have been at the forefront of developing Web sites to provide public services. This study analyzes twenty U.S. municipal government sites by five quality measures: transparency, ease of citizen-to-government transactions, connectivity, personalization, and usability. Scott notes that his study illustrates the challenges local governments face in maintaining a high-quality web site in a competitive and fast-changing online environment. His research suggests possible changes in the role in improving the quality of municipal governments' web sites that could be played by state governments and the federal government, which currently provides little support in local e-government initiatives.

1007. Cohen, Richard; Barnes, James; Baumann, David; Victor, Kirk. HIGH ANXIETY (National Journal, Vol. 37, no. 41, October 8, 2005, pp. 3085-3089)

The authors write that the current political climate in the United States is "curious and unpredictable" as both the Republican and Democratic parties prepare for the 2006 mid-term election campaigns. Citing mounting political problems for the Republicans including discontent over the war in Iraq and gas prices, and the Democrat's lack of coherent and unified counter-message, the authors contend that it is impossible to use past congressional election results as a guide to predicting the results of the 2006 election. Both parties are feeling "self-doubt," according to the authors, and "significant factions on both sides are discouraged about their own party's current actions." Either way, say the authors, the 2006 mid-term election will be an important and interesting one.

## GLOBAL ISSUES & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1008. Natsios, Andrew S. THE NINE PRINCIPLES OF RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (Parameters, Vol. 35, no. 3, Autumn 2005, p. 4-20)

Natsios, Administrator for the U.S. Agency for International Development, says the U.S. foreign assistance community is in the midst of the most fundamental shift in policy since the Marshall Plan at the end of World War II. The Bush administration has made development work a national security priority; further, the dynamics of today's asymmetrical warfare, in which military success increasingly depends on successful economic development, require much greater collaboration between the military and development communities, he states. Natsios reviews the Nine Principles of Reconstruction and Development -- ownership, capacity-building, sustainability, selectivity, assessment, results, partnership, flexibility, and accountability -- which are inspired by the military's Nine Principles of War. Foremost among the principles is ownership, writes Natsios, because reconstruction/development is simply not effective if local populations do not feel a sense of ownership toward donor programs.

1009. Pogrow, Stanley. HOTS REVISITED: A THINKING DEVELOPMENT APPROACH TO REDUCING THE LEARNING GAP AFTER GRADE 3 (Phi Delta Kappan, Vol. 87, issue 1, September 2005, pp. 64-76)

The Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) program was started 25 years ago in the belief that educationally disadvantaged students were bright and that the top priority for supplemental aid for these students should be to help them channel that innate intelligence into learning at a higher level. Here, Pogrow, the creator of HOTS, updates readers on the past 10 years' worth of research on the program's effectiveness. The findings make clear not only what conditions are necessary for this unique intervention to succeed but also why other reforms have not significantly reduced the achievement gap.

1010. Diver, Colin. IS THERE LIFE AFTER RANKINGS? (Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 296, no. 4, November 2005, pp. 136-139)

Diver, president of Reed College, discusses his experience after opting out of the U.S. News & World Report ranking surveys. Believing that the ranking system undermines the diversity that characterizes institutions of higher education, Reed joined the five percent of colleges and universities that no longer participate in the U.S. News questionnaire. In Reed's opinion, the rankings reinforce the view that education is instrumental only in achieving extrinsic goals such as prestige or wealth, rather than intrinsic rewards, and creates strong incentives to inflate scores by manipulating data or distorting institutional behavior. Not only has the college survived, but it has thrived since shunning the rankings system, while having the freedom "to pursue its own educational philosophy, not that of some newsmagazine," Diver states. "Trying to rank institutions of higher education is a little like trying to rank religions or philosophies. The entire enterprise is flawed, not only in detail, but in conception." Still, there are many guides published each year, such as the six that are compared in an accompanying chart. This article is one of a series of five in this issue of Atlantic Monthly on college admissions.

1011. Wellman, Jane THE STUDENT CREDIT HOUR: COUNTING WHAT COUNTS (Change, Vol. 37, no. 4, July/August 2005, pp. 19-23)

The basic unit of measurement in American higher education is the student credit hour (SCH). Originally developed at the beginning of the twentieth century as a measure of student time in the classroom and to quantify high school graduation and college admission requirements, the credit hour has today thoroughly permeated American higher education, and is used for cross-institutional transfer, external reporting, state and federal funding, faculty staffing requirements, accounting and physical facilities. The author, a senior associate at the Institute of Higher Education Policy, notes that there has been growing criticism about the rigidity of the credit hour, now that technology has broken the link between time in the classroom and teaching and learning. However, the credit hour persists because it is a "common currency" with which different institutions can recognize one another's degrees. Wellman notes that any attempt at wholesale change would be counterproductive and drawn-out, and advocates making smaller, incremental changes, such as breaking the link between time and credits.

1012. Forbes, Kathryn A. THE VIRTUES OF VOLUNTEERING (Journal of Accountancy, Vol. 200, issue 5, November 2005, pp. 81-82)

Being involved in the largest and most well-known international charity, one cannot underestimate the absolute necessity of trust. The American Red Cross, as all charities, must have donors' trust if it is to receive funding. When one sees pictures of the American Red Cross doing its work, they usually are of a disaster worker helping a family that has just lost its home or had a member saved by the gift of life-blood. But in 25 years there has yet to be a public service announcement showing an internal auditor looking at internal controls, a CFO preparing financial statements or an external auditor working with an American Red Cross exec and an audit committee to make operations more efficient. Yet those people are key to the American Red Cross's retention of its most important asset-the public's trust.

1013. Murray, Steve; Fan, Yuan-An. PROTECTING NATIONAL RESOURCES (Foundation News and Commentary, Vol. 46, no. 4, July/August 2005, pp. 16-17)

The authors note that the long-term future of many American foundations is precarious. Most foundations are established by wealthy individuals, and rely on an initial endowment or substantial donation, which is invested in the financial markets. U.S. Internal Revenue Service regulations require private foundations to draw at least 5 percent a year from their fund to support charitable causes; additionally, most foundations incur 6 percent or more of annual expenses and this does not take inflation into account. If market returns and foundation spending continues at current rates, their long-term viability is "far from assured". Foundations will be faced with either reducing their charitable goals or investing more aggressively. The authors, both investment analysts, believe that foundations need to maintain a more diversified and flexible investment portfolio.

1014. Rosser, Phyllis. TOO MANY WOMEN IN COLLEGE? (Ms., Vol. 15, issue 3, Fall 2005, pp. 42-45)

Although American women still struggle for parity in many arenas, women have outplaced men in at least one: undergraduate college education. Currently, 57.4

percent of bachelor's degrees in the US are earned by women, 42.6 percent by men. This is an almost exact reversal from 1970, when 56.9 percent of college graduates were males and 43.1 percent females. Rosser discusses the impact of so many women earning bachelor's degrees in college.

1015. Conway, Jill K. POLITICS, PEDAGOGY & GENDER (Daedalus, Vol. 134, issue 4, Fall 2005, pp. 134-145)

Conway discusses gender stereotyping in the public education arena. In the mid-nineteenth century, the public education system of the US drew its corps of teachers from the nation's population of young women. Traditionally, this early and extensive recruitment of female teachers has been interpreted as a sign of enlightened attitudes about women and their place in society.

1016. Katz, Michael B.; Stern, Mark J.; Fader, Jamie J. WOMEN AND THE PARADOX OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY IN THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY (Journal of Social History, Fall 2005, Vol. 39, issue 1; pp. 65-90)

This article uses the history of women in twentieth-century United States to explore the paradox of inequality in American history: the coexistence of durable inequality with immense individual and group mobility. Using census data, the article traces inequality along four dimensions: participation, distribution, rewards, and differentiation. Differentiation, the article argues, resolves the paradox of inequality by showing how mobility reinforces rather than challenges existing social structures. The analysis highlights differences in women's experiences by cohort and race and emphasizes the role of education, technological change, and, especially, government's impact on labor markets. The article concludes by evaluating and extending Charles Tilly's theory of durable inequality in light of the trends in women's experience.

1017. Zeller, Frank. BUY NOW AND SAVE! (World Watch, July/August 2005, pp. 24-29)

When a U.S. millionaire couple purchased a huge tract of South American wilderness and turned it into a preserve, they joined a small but growing

movement. The so-called "eco-philanthropists" are eschewing the incremental methods of environmental advocacy groups and the bureaucracy of land trusts for direct entrepreneurial activism. Privately-owned preserves are proliferating in the United States as well as abroad. But some environmentalists question the effectiveness of this approach, while some local inhabitants and even national governments have mounted opposition. The article presents an overview of the types and use of the preserves, and their impact in the overall environmental protection movement.

1018. Glick, Daniel BACK FROM THE BRINK (Smithsonian, Vol. 36, no. 6, September 2005, pp. 54-63)

The recent reported sighting in a swamp forest in Arkansas of an ivory-billed woodpecker, a bird long believed to have been extinct, has given fresh hope to preservationists. The author writes that a surprising number of endangered-species stories in the U.S. have a happy ending, thanks largely to the Endangered Species Act (ESA), signed into law by President Nixon in 1973. The ESA's supporters decry efforts underway in Congress to weaken the law in favor of property development, noting that the ESA has been the key conservation law for 30 years. The article cites ten success stories of fauna and flora that have made a comeback since the passage of the ESA.

1019. Pimm, Stuart L.; Jenkins, Clinton. SUSTAINING THE VARIETY OF LIFE (Scientific American, Vol. 293, issue 3, September 2005, pp. 66-73)

The authors, conservation ecologists at Duke University, write that the extinction rates of plants and animals today are now about 1000 times higher than the normal geological rate. They have identified 25 "hot spots" around the world -- areas that have lost large numbers of native plants and 70 percent of their vegetative cover -- that should be immediately protected, to preserve the largest number of species at the least cost, as well as the world's three remaining tropical forests. This article is one of a special series, CROSSROADS FOR PLANET EARTH, in the September issue of Scientific American.

1020. Alperovitz, Gar. YOU SAY YOU WANT A REVOLUTION? (World Watch, Vol. 18, issue 6, November/December 2005, pp. 18-22)

Since the modern environmental movement was born in the 1970s, enormous funds and energies have been expended globally to understand and cure environmental ills. The result has been some spectacular successes as well as growing understanding of the Earth's ecosystems and a widely expressed commitment to their health. Alperovitz discusses emerging economic strategies, which may hold the key to broadening democracy and enhancing environmental protection at the same time.

1021. Terry-McElrath, Yvonne M., Johnston, Lloyd D., O'Malley, Patrick M., Yamaguchi, Ryoko. SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNSELING SERVICES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS: A NATIONAL STUDY OF SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS, 1999-2003 (Journal of School Health, Vol. 75, issue 9, November 2005, pp. 334-341)

This study focuses on (a) American 8th, 10th, and 12th-grade students' access to, and use of, substance abuse counseling services via schools and (b) associations between such access and student substance use prevalence. From 1999 through 2003, student data were obtained from the Monitoring the Future study; and school data were obtained through the Youth, Education, and Society study, resulting in nationally representative data from 113,008 students in 855 public and private schools. Results indicate that in contrast to relatively stable student heavy-drug use prevalence rates, internal counseling availability and participation decreased significantly over time, as did reported student referral to external counseling. Availability of internal counseling, as well as student participation in both internal and external referrals, differed significantly by school characteristics—school level, grade size, sector, population density, school socioeconomic status, majority student body race/ethnicity, and geographical region. Student use of counseling services did not show any relationships with school-level heavy drinking rates; however, student participation in external counseling referrals was positively associated with school-level prevalence rates for the use of illicit drugs other than marijuana and showed indications of a similar relationship with marijuana prevalence rates. The decreasing access to, and use of, counseling, the lower probability of counseling availability in middle schools, and the lack of association between heavy-alcohol use rates and

counseling services, all suggest missed opportunities and a greater need for counseling services to reduce high-risk drug use.

1022. Califano Jr., Joseph A. PARENT POWER (America, Vol. 193, issue 13, October 31, 2005, pp. 13-15)

The 10th annual survey of 12- to 17-year-olds by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University has consistently shown that a child who gets through age 21 without smoking, abusing alcohol or using drugs is virtually certain never to do so. The survey's bottom line shows that America's drug problem is not going to be solved in courtrooms, legislative hearing rooms or schoolrooms--or by judges, politicians, or teachers. It will be solved in living rooms, dining rooms and across kitchen tables--by parents and families.

1023. Caulkins, Jonathan P.; Sevigny, Eric L. HOW MANY PEOPLE DOES THE U.S. IMPRISON FOR DRUG USE, AND WHO ARE THEY? (Contemporary Drug Problems, Vol. 32, issue 3, Fall 2005, pp. 405-428)

Data from the Survey of Inmates in Federal and State Correctional Facilities, 1997 are used to estimate the number of drug-law violators in U.S. prisons solely because of their drug use and not because of involvement in drug distribution or other offenses. The estimates (5,380 to 41,047) are much lower than would be implied by naively assuming that conviction for drug possession implies no involvement in drug distribution. Implied imprisonment risk per year of use is also low, perhaps an hour per year of use for marijuana, in part because expected time served is half that for those clearly involved in drug distribution.



## U.S. SOCIETY AND CULTURE

1024. Foster, Ken. YOU NEVER KNOW (Poets & Writers, November/December 2005, pp. 48-54)

Ernest Gaines, author of such landmark novels as *THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS JANE PITTMAN* and *A LESSON BEFORE DYING*, has been recognized as a master at creating portraits of life in the shadow of slavery in rural Louisiana. His character-driven fiction acknowledges the lingering hierarchy among the African-American, mixed-race Creoles and white landowners, all of whom find themselves tied irrevocably to the land on which they were raised. Now, 40 years after his first novel appeared, readers have his first book in a dozen years, a collection of essays and short stories called *MOZART AND LEADBELLY*. For Gaines, in whose fictional world every individual is significant, writing remains what it has always been -- an act of discovery.

1025. Ouellette, Dan. BEHIND THE CELLAR DOOR (Down Beat, Vol. 72, no. 10, October 2005, pp. 44-49)

In December 1970, four nights of recordings were made of famed jazz trumpeter Miles Davis and his electric quintet at the Cellar Door, a Washington, D.C. jazz club. Thirty-five years later, the recordings were finally released, and they open another window into the life of a musician who "was always forging new ways of doing things." The author interviews a number of musicians, including some who were part of the original group, on their insights.

1026. Jones, Jeffrey. THINKING ABOUT WRITING ABOUT THINKING ABOUT NEW PLAYS (American Theatre, Vol. 22, no. 8, October 2005, pp. 38-40, 150)

The author argues that playwriting, attending plays and play staging are "inherently conservative" activities because audiences will not accept what they do not understand. Avant-garde American painting, on the other hand, has been accepted. Jones writes that this is because art shows are usually accompanied by catalogs, which explain the work and put them into context. The very existence of the catalog means the show is not a fraud because there are "a core set of terms

and concepts" which explain the works. The author suggests that the theatrical community produce similar materials in print for the playgoing experience. He would like to see major regional theaters "engage leading critics, essayists, novelists, poets and playwrights" to produce a season of new imaginative plays "in a combined catalogue".

1027. Goetz, Thomas; Mchugh, Josh; Rose, Frank. THE TV OF TOMORROW (Wired, Vol. 13, issue 9, September 2005)

The authors of this series of articles predict a world where TV becomes synonymous with the Internet and there are millions of sources of video entertainment. Downloading TV clips from Web logs and video sites, Americans are already watching parts of their favorite shows on their computers, rather than on TV. Enthusiasts even download entire shows and trade them with friends online. The distinction between the traditional networks, cable channels, and Web video sources will fade, the authors assert. There are already several Internet startups with names like Akimbo, Brightcove, and Dave TV that potentially offer unlimited TV programming in the form of Internet video downloads for a fee. The Internet company Yahoo is positioning itself to deliver large amounts of video quickly. Major U.S. telephone companies are planning to offer high-quality video feeds through fiber optic cable. The next challenge: intelligent indexing systems that allow viewers to search quickly through giant video archives for whatever they want. One of the beneficiaries: sports, to be available on everything from large screens to computers to cell phone screens, all places, all times. Available online at:

<http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/13.09/>

1028. Battelle, John. THE BIRTH OF GOOGLE (Wired, Vol. 13, issue 8, August 2005)

On first meeting, Larry Page and Sergey Brin disliked one another. Yet within a year their partnership spawned Google, arguably the world's most popular search engine. At Stanford University, Page devised a crawler, originally called BackRub, tracing the path of links back from web pages. Collaborating with fellow graduate student Brin, he went on to develop PageRank, an algorithm assigning a higher ranking to more "important" pages. With PageRank, BackRub yielded superior results to existing search engines based largely on keywords.

Google was not born without a struggle, however. Both young men experienced some doubts, while coincidentally discovering how much power a growing search engine drains from a computer network. At one point, BackRub was consuming nearly half of Stanford's entire bandwidth, often bringing the university's Internet connection to a standstill. Thanks to some improvisation, and a "forward-looking" environment at Stanford, Google became a hit. This article is part of a feature, "10 Years That Changed the World," on the history of the World Wide Web. Available online at:

<http://wired-vig.wired.com/wired/archive/13.08/battelle.html>

1029. Roush, Wade. KILLER MAPS (Technology Review, Vol. 108, no. 10, October 2005, pp. 54-60)

This article describes the growing access consumers have to advanced geographical visualization tools -- formerly known as maps -- through companies like Google (Google Earth), Microsoft (MSN Virtual Earth) and Yahoo (SmartView). Google Earth is a free download application; MSN Virtual Earth and SmartView run inside a browser. These new digital maps combine detailed aerial and satellite maps, high-powered graphics and animation, and comprehensive local search functions. With Google Earth, for example, a user can find a location, get turn-by-turn directions, practice the drive using an aerial camera that flies along the route, see photographs of the area, book a hotel room, find a restaurant, build a sightseeing agenda, and even check the area's crime rate. What's really moving the technology forward is something called application programming interfaces (AIPs). These are instructions that companies like Google and Microsoft release to allow programmers to build online services that tap into the company's own map programs. Such "mash-ups" are easy to make and only require that locations have been geotagged -- or encoded with latitude and longitude information. A Google official describes Google Earth as "a browser for the Earth." Available online at:

[http://www.technologyreview.com/articles/05/10/issue/feature\\_maps.asp](http://www.technologyreview.com/articles/05/10/issue/feature_maps.asp).

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